

However, Stevens and Sam Scott decided to raise money outside the university. A modest fundraising campaign was undertaken and a separate FM fund was established. KCUR-FM was in its conception and continues to be a community station.

In 1970, KCUR was awarded a grant of \$7,500 from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for Community Service. National Public Radio broadcasts began the next year with KCUR as a charter member.

After Sam Scott retired in 1986, the station was without a General Manager for a year while Jim Costin, UMKC Associate Vice Chancellor oversaw the station. Patricia Cahill, a former KCUR reporter in the early 1970s, was hired in 1987 as General Manager, and she holds the position today.

In the 1960s, the Kansas City Times stated, "In the community, (KCUR) it is a source of education, culture and pleasure." And those words still ring true today. I certainly know this firsthand. It is my radio station of choice, and this fact was never so clear, as well as my bias towards it, as when I had my daily radio show, *Under the Clock*, broadcast on its airwaves. Innovative programs, local heavy weights, and our community are their programming.

Madam Speaker, I rise today with the gentleman from Kansas, Congressman DENNIS MOORE, and we are proud to share with you and the membership of this House our heartfelt congratulations and appreciation for KCUR's many outstanding benefits to our community, as we approach the 50th anniversary of this treasure in our community.

CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2007

SPEECH OF

HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 25, 2007

Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for the State Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act to provide health care coverage for an additional 3.8 million children.

The Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) plays an important role in providing quality, cost-effective health care coverage for millions of lower-income children around the country. It costs less than \$3.50 a day to provide health care for a child through CHIP. This small investment keeps kids and families healthy and saves money in the long-run. However, without action from Congress, the law authorizing funding for this important program will expire at the end of September. For this reason, it is essential for Congress and the President to put politics aside to renew this critical, bi-partisan program.

This legislation reauthorizes CHIP and includes an additional \$35 billion for children's health care. This funding is to enroll children throughout our nation who are eligible, but not currently enrolled in CHIP or Medicaid, and to improve the benefits available by adding a guaranteed dental benefit for all children enrolled in CHIP and parity for mental health coverage.

Investing in our children's health care must be a priority for Congress. All Americans—Republicans, Democrats, and Independents—should be able to agree that our children deserve access to quality health care. It is morally right, it is the right thing for our economy and in the richest country in the world—it is possible. I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for this important bill.

INTRODUCTION OF THE INTERNET TAX FREEDOM ACT AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2007

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 2007

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Internet Tax Freedom Act Amendments Act of 2007. This bipartisan legislation will amend the Internet Tax Freedom Act (ITFA) to extend the moratorium on certain taxes relating to the Internet and to electronic commerce and to address growing concerns as innovation occurs.

I am pleased to say that working together, we have come to an agreement on a definition of Internet access that is clear, precise, and on target. It says that Internet access is a service that enables a user to connect to the Internet. This definition would include incidental services like e-mail and would maintain a lot of the telecommunications language—even going so far as to clarify it—from the last extension of the moratorium in 2004. This definition would further make it explicit that just because a service uses the Internet does not mean that that service had become part of the moratorium.

LENGTH OF THE EXTENSION

This Act would extend the moratorium for 4 years, to run until November 1, 2011. The 4-year extension will allow Congress to make any adjustments to the moratorium if necessary. It will also allow companies a sufficient amount of time to plan their investments, while also giving consumers tax free access to the Internet. Congress has made important adjustments on each previous occasion that we extended the moratorium, in 2001, and again in 2004.

GRANDFATHERING

This Act would extend for 4 years, the grandfather provisions which have preserved those Internet access taxes that were imposed prior to 1998. This is consistent with past extensions.

This Act also phases out those states that claim to be grandfathered as a result of the Internet Tax Nondiscrimination Act of 2004. The 2004 Act provided for an amended definition of Internet access and resulted in assertions and public rulings made by many states requiring the collection of tax on sales of telecommunications to an Internet service provider to provide Internet access. This is because those states have interpreted the 2004 definition of "Internet access" to broaden the scope of the 1998 grandfather clause to permit taxation on the sales of telecommunications to an Internet service provider to provide Internet access. This Act resolves this problem by allowing those states that have issued public rulings before July 1, 2007 that are inconsistent with the foregoing rules to be held harmless until November 1, 2007.

GROSS RECEIPTS TAX ISSUES IN CERTAIN STATES

A small group of states have recently enacted taxes that apply to almost all large businesses in the state—including Internet access providers. The new gross receipts taxes in these states serve as general business taxes and either substitute for or supplement the corporate income tax currently in place in those states, whereas in all other states, corporate income taxes serve as the general business tax.

The problem is that the originally enacted and further amended Internet Tax Freedom Act (ITFA) contains an explicit protection for corporate income taxes imposed on Internet access providers, but not for gross receipts taxes. Thus, these select states would suffer a disproportionate loss because while the other states with corporate profits taxes are explicitly allowed to impose them on profits that they gain by providing Internet access services, there is no similar protection in ITFA for the type of general business taxes that are levied by the select states, because they are being levied on gross revenues or receipts, and are not covered in ITFA.

The result is that an Internet access provider could potentially decide not to pay the tax on its receipts attributable to providing Internet access service in those select states. Thus, if the provider companies decided to stop paying on its access service, the wording of ITFA suggests that a court would likely support their position that these gross receipts are not taxable—and the states would lose out on millions in revenues.

This Act resolves this dilemma by creating an exemption for states that have enacted laws that would structure their gross receipts taxes in such a way as to be a substitute for state corporate income taxes that are not taxes on Internet access. To be exempt the state law must have been enacted between June 30, 2005 and November 1, 2007, and must impose such taxes on at least 80 percent of business enterprises engaged in business in the state without regard to (a) the form of organization; (b) business activity in which such enterprise is engaged; (c) minimum filing thresholds; or (d) whether such business actually incurs a filing and payment obligation.

DEFINITION OF "INTERNET ACCESS"

After close examination of the many concerns with the definition of "Internet access" in current law, we have agreed on a precise definition of "Internet access". The proposed definition will accomplish the following:

1. Prevent all tax-exempt content bundling by redefining Internet access as the service of providing a connection to the Internet, with closely-related Internet communications services such as e-mail and instant messaging;
2. Amend the definition of "telecommunications" to include unregulated/non-utility telecommunications (such as cable service); and
3. Remove the current exception for taxing Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP), so that states and localities will be free to tax these services.

I am hopeful that Congress can move quickly to enact this worthwhile and timely legislation.

COMMENDING MAURICE BELL, OF MOBILE, ALABAMA, FOR HIS SERVICE ABOARD THE USS "INDIANAPOLIS" IN WORLD WAR II

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 2007

Mr. BONNER. Madam Speaker, it is my pleasure to rise today to recognize Mr. Maurice Bell of Mobile, Alabama, for his courageous service as a sailor aboard the USS *Indianapolis* during World War II.

Mr. Bell, along with 320 others, was pulled from the South Pacific following the sinking of the *Indianapolis*, a heavy cruiser brought down by torpedo attack on July 30, 1945. In what was later recognized as the worst single at-sea loss of life in the history of the Navy, Mr. Bell watched his fellow survivors succumb to shark attacks, exposure, and dementia while waiting five nights for rescue. It is estimated that 500–600 sailors died in the water while awaiting rescue.

Mr. Bell, one of 80 remaining *Indianapolis* survivors, tells the story of the *Indianapolis* in Ken Burns' documentary series "The War." The USS *Indianapolis* was no ordinary ship, and it was on no ordinary mission. The ship carried the first atomic bomb to the U.S. air base at Tinian Island. Having successfully delivered its precious cargo, the *Indianapolis* set out for home. Tragically, a pair of torpedo blasts from a Japanese submarine sunk the cruiser and left its crew to struggle for survival in the South Pacific.

Madam Speaker, the recognition of Mr. Maurice Bell in Ken Burns' documentary series "The War" is an appropriate time for us to pause and thank him—and all of the soldiers who fought in World War II. They personify the very best America has to offer. I urge my colleagues to take a moment to pay tribute to Mr. Bell and his selfless devotion to our country and the freedom we enjoy.

ANOTHER POLICE MURDER BY POLICE IN INDIA

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 2007

Mr. TOWNS. Madam Speaker, on September 22, the Tribune newspaper of Chandigarh reported that a Sikh woman by the name of Lakhbir Kaur held a press conference to expose the murder of her brother, Kinder Singh, by the Indian police. Kinder Singh was an innocent truck driver. He was killed in one of the fake encounters that continue to plague Punjab and other minority areas of India. Kinder Singh was just 20 years old when "the world's largest democracy" snuffed out his life.

Apparently, Kinder Singh was a victim of India's policy of paying bounties to police officers for killing "militants." When he was killed, the police claimed that they had killed a man named Jaspal Singh, who had a bounty of Rs. 5 lakh, 500,000 rupees, or about \$13,000, on his head. In a country where two-thirds of the populace lives on 40 cents per day, \$13,000 is a massive amount of money.

Jaspal Singh, the person who was allegedly killed in the encounter, sat right next to Ms. Kaur during her announcement. He is not the first person to have been proclaimed dead by the Indian government who has turned up alive. Several years ago, the New York Post reported on another man who had to sue the government to have himself declared alive. This is not uncommon in India.

Also there was Colonel G.S. Sandhu of the Majha Ex-Servicemen Human Rights Front. He detailed how Kinder Singh was pulled out of his truck by the police and killed for no apparent reason except to collect the bounty. This is one of over 41,000 cash bounties that our State Department says the Indian Government paid to police for killing Sikhs. One policeman got a cash bounty for killing a three-year-old boy.

Colonel Sandhu demanded that a retired High Court judge conduct a probe into the massive atrocities of the police. He has set up a hotline to report terrorist incidents. We salute Lakhbir Kaur for her courage and we salute Colonel Sandhu for his efforts. I second his call for an impartial probe of the atrocities committed in Punjab.

Unfortunately, the repression is ongoing. Even today, people get arrested for acts such as marching, making speeches, and raising a flag. We cannot accept this, Madam Speaker. We need to stop providing financial support for the Indian regime by stopping our aid and trade, and we need to put the U.S. Congress on record in support of self-determination for the Sikhs of Khalistan, the Christians of Nagalim, the Muslims of Kashmir, and all the oppressed minorities of South Asia. Until the people have their freedom and self-determination, atrocities like the one that happened to Lakhbir Kaur's family will sadly continue.

I would like to place the Tribune article on Lakhbir Kaur into the RECORD at this time.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY OR FAKE ENCOUNTER?

Amritsar, September 21, 2007: In what could be yet another case of mistaken identity or a planned fake encounter, the sister of a victim here today claimed that the actual "militant" the police claimed to have killed was still alive.

Lakhbir Kaur alleged that the police killed her brother, Kinder Singh, who was an innocent truck driver, on August 13, 1993, for no reason. Interestingly, Jaspal Singh, who had an award of Rs 5 lakh on his head and was shown killed in police files, was still alive. He was present with Lakhbir Kaur here today.

Addressing a press conference, Col G.S. Sandhu, chairman of the Majha Ex-Servicemen Human Rights Front & NGO Aapna Punjab, demanded a probe by a retired high court judge to bring out the truth of fake encounters so that compensation could be given to the families of the victims.

"Kinder Singh of Nagoke (20) was pulled out of a truck in Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh, and shot dead. The story planted was that militant Jaspal Singh of Nangli, carrying a reward of Rs 5 lakh, was shot in a police encounter. Kunan Singh, father of Kinder Singh, sold his 3 acres of land and shifted to UP and the family is now living in abject poverty," said Colonel Sandhu.

"Already, leaks from police sources suggest that Kinder Singh and Sukhpal Singh of Kala Afghana were killed as a result of mistaken identity as no reward money was claimed and the records being old have been destroyed as per laid down rules and now it is difficult to pinpoint responsibility at this stage. The issue is why the families of the

two victims were not informed about their deaths," he questioned.

Colonel Sandhu demanded "the state should not shy away from admitting past mistakes, render apology, provide compensation and bring the guilty to the book." He also sought downsizing of the top-heavy police in Punjab. He has also started a terror help line in Tarn Taran.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF JOSEPHINE B. GRENDALL

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 2007

Mr. KUCINICH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Josephine B. Grendell, whose selflessness and tireless devotion to her family made her a role model for other mothers.

Josephine was the wife of the late Edward J. Grendell and the mother of Dr. James H. Grendell, as well as Ohio State Representative Timothy J. Grendell. She was the grandmother of Kate, Mary Jeannette, Patricia, Michael and James and the great-grandmother of Patrick Joseph.

Also known as "Mrs. G" or "Aunt Jo," Josephine truly was a special lady. She embraced everyone she encountered with love and joy. She was always energetic and smiling.

Madam Speaker and colleagues, please join me in remembering Josephine Grendell, a woman whose warmth and kindness were an inspiration to all who knew her.

TRIBUTE TO THE STERLING HEIGHTS FIREFIGHTERS

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 2007

Mr. LEVIN. Madam Speaker, on Friday, September 28, 2007 the Sterling Heights' Fire Fighters Union will host their Annual, Dinner-Dance, honoring Sterling Heights firefighters for their dedication to their community and recognizing their numerous contributions to the city.

They will also pay tribute to the career of one retiring firefighter, Patrick O'Lear. I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the tireless and courageous career of a good friend and public servant. Patrick O'Lear retires this year with twenty-one years of dedicated service, having been promoted three times in his career from lieutenant on August 16, 1997, to Captain on January 11, 2003, and to Fire Inspector on May 21, 2003.

Mr. O'Lear was appointed as a Sterling Heights firefighter on September 8, 1986. After graduating from St. Clement High School in Center Line in 1977, he obtained his Bachelor of Arts in Psychology from Mercy College in 1982. In December 1991, Mr. O'Lear received his Masters in Science Administration from Central Michigan. In 1989, he was temporarily assigned to the training division and in the same year was immediately recognized as the Employee of the Month. Mr. O'Lear became a Fire Equipment Operator on September 6, 1993.